

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GERALD BRANTLEY, ) Civil No. 3:12cv540 AJB (JMA)  
v. Plaintiff, )  
BORG-WARNER MORSE TEC, INC.; ET ) ORDER DENYING MOTION  
AL, Defendants. ) TO REMAND )  
 ) [Doc. No. 15]  
 )

The Plaintiff filed a motion to remand, Doc. No. 15, on March 27, 2012. The Defendants filed an opposition, Doc. No. 25, and the Plaintiff filed a reply, Doc. No. 27.<sup>1</sup> The hearing set by Judge Moskowitz for April 20, 2012 was vacated by Judge Battaglia, Doc. No. 24, and upon review of the parties moving papers, the Court finds this motion appropriate for submission on the papers without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1. For the reasons set forth below, the Plaintiff's motion to remand, Doc. No. 15, is hereby DENIED.

## *Background*

The Plaintiff, Gerald Brantley, originally filed this action in San Diego Superior Court on January 30, 2012. Plaintiff alleges that "he developed mesothelioma as a result of exposure to CBS's asbestos-containing Westinghouse turbines while serving in the United States Navy." (Plaintiff's

<sup>1</sup> The Plaintiff also separately filed evidentiary objections, Doc. No. 27-7, without leave of Court as a separately filed motion, which was subsequently stricken for non-compliance. See Doc. No. 28.

1 Memorandum, p. 2). He brought the instant action against Westinghouse "seeking damages for  
 2 [Westinghouse's] failure to warn and design defect under state law product liability theories." *Id.*  
 3 According to his complaint, the only ship on which he served while in the Navy was the USS Fort  
 4 Marion (Plaintiff's Complaint ("Complaint"), Exh. A), which was outfitted with Westinghouse  
 5 propulsion turbines that were later insulated with asbestos-containing materials by other parties.

6 The Plaintiff has expressly disclaimed any cause of action or recovery against Defendants for  
 7 any injuries resulting from exposure to asbestos caused by any Defendant acting at the direction of an  
 8 officer of the United State Government.

9 Defendants removed the case to this Court on March 2, 2012, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
 10 1442(A)(1). [Doc. No. 1.] On March 27, 2012, the Plaintiff filed a motion to remand this action to state  
 11 court. [Doc. No. 15.]

12 **Discussion**

13 Plaintiff asserts two main grounds for remand: (1) that the removal was precluded by a  
 14 disclaimer that purports to defeat removal; and (2) that this Court lacks jurisdiction because Westing-  
 15 house cannot prove the elements of federal officer jurisdiction as set forth in *Mesa v. California*, 489  
 16 U.S. 121 (1989).

17 ***I. Legal Standard on Motion to Remand***

18 Defendant removed of this case pursuant to § 1442(a)(1), under which a state civil action may be  
 19 removed to federal court by "any officer . . . of the United States or of any agency thereof, sued in an  
 20 official capacity for any act under color of such office." 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1). A party seeking  
 21 removal under § 1442(a)(1) must demonstrate: (1) that it is a person within the meaning of the statute,  
 22 (2) that it acted under the direction of a federal officer, (3) a causal nexus between plaintiffs' claims and  
 23 acts it performed under color of federal office, and (4) a colorable federal defense to plaintiffs' claims.  
 24 *Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121, 124-25, 134-35, 109 S.Ct. 959, 103 L.Ed.2d 99 (1989); *Fung v. Abex*  
 25 *Corp.*, 816 F.Supp. 569, 571-72 (N.D.Cal.1992).

26 Generally, there is a strong presumption against removal jurisdiction and, as a result, removal  
 27 statutes are to be strictly construed against removal and defendants have the burden of establishing that  
 28 removal jurisdiction is proper. *See Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566-67 (9th Cir.1992). Federal

1 officer removal, however, is an exception to this general rule. Because the federal government can act  
 2 only through its officers and agents, it would be difficult to find those to act on its behalf if it did not  
 3 guarantee its officers and agents access to a federal forum. *Durham v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 445 F.3d  
 4 1247, 1253 (9th Cir.2006) (citing *Tennessee v. Davis*, 100 U.S. 257, 263, 25 L.Ed. 648 (1880)).  
 5 Therefore, “when federal officers and their agents are seeking a federal forum, we are to interpret  
 6 section 1442 broadly in favor of removal.” *Id.* at 1252.

7 ***II. Plaintiff’s Disclaimer Does Not Negate Federal Jurisdiction***

8 In his state court complaint, Mr. Brantley expressly disclaims “any cause of action or claim for  
 9 injuries caused by any exposure to asbestos dust that caused by any acts or omissions of a party  
 10 defendant committed at the direction of an officer of the United States Government.” (Complaint,  
 11 attached as Exhibit “A” to the Declaration of Rebecca A. Cucu, p. 3, ¶ 4:18-21.) As a result of this  
 12 disclaimer, the Plaintiff argues that Defendants’ removal to this Court is unwarranted because there is no  
 13 subject matter jurisdiction. However, despite this disclaimer, the Plaintiff still seeks damages arising out  
 14 of his exposure to asbestos in and around the Westinghouse turbines produced by Defendants while  
 15 serving in the United States Navy aboard the USS Fort Marion. As explained below, Defendants can  
 16 assert a federal defense. “Because removals pursuant to the federal officer removal statute are premised  
 17 on the existence of a federal defense, rather than a plaintiff’s artfully constructed complaint, neither  
 18 Plaintiff’s disclaimer nor its characterization of their claims are determinative.” *Oberstar v. CBS Corp.*,  
 19 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14023, at \*8 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2008) (citing *Machnik v. Buffalo Pumps Inc.*,  
 20 506 F. Supp.2d 99, 103 n. 1 (D. Conn. 2007)). Based upon the foregoing, the Court finds that the  
 21 Plaintiff’s disclaimer is not determinative of whether federal jurisdiction is proper.

22 ***III. Removal Is Proper Because Defendants Have Satisfied the Mesa Factors***

23 In order to obtain removal under § 1442(a)(1), Defendants must demonstrate: (1) that they are  
 24 person(s) within the meaning of the statute, (2) that they acted under the direction of a federal officer,  
 25 (3) a causal nexus between Plaintiffs' claims and acts they performed under color of federal office, and  
 26 (4) a colorable federal defense to Plaintiffs' claims. *Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121, 124-25, 134-35,  
 27 109 S.Ct. 959, 103 L.Ed.2d 99 (1989); *Fung v. Abex Corp.*, 816 F. Supp. 569, 571-72 (N.D. Cal.1992).

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1           **A. Westinghouse Is a Person Within the Meaning of the Statute**

2           Defendants must demonstrate that it qualifies as a person within the meaning of the statute in  
 3 order to seek removal pursuant to it. A “purely legal person such as a corporation could be engaged in  
 4 activities that amount to the implementation of a federal policy under the direction of a government  
 5 officer” such that state court suits against those corporations could disrupt the execution of federal law.”  
 6 *Fung*, 816 F. Supp. at 572 (quoting *Ryan v. Dow Chemical Co.*, 781 F. Supp. 934, 946 (E.D.N.Y.  
 7 1992)). Therefore, Westinghouse, as a corporation, is a person within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §  
 8 1442(a)(1).

9           **B. Westinghouse Acted Under the Direction of a Federal Officer**

10          The Defendants must show that Westinghouse’s actions were sufficiently controlled by a federal  
 11 officer such that Westinghouse’s liability arising from such actions needs to be adjudicated in federal  
 12 court. Defendants must show that the Navy had “direct and detailed control” over it. *Id.* In *Fung*, direct  
 13 and detailed control was shown where the federal government contracted with the defendant to build  
 14 submarines, monitored defendant’s performance, ensured complete conformity by defendant with design  
 15 specifications, and “required the defendant to construct and repair the vessels in accordance with the  
 16 applicable and approved specifications incorporated into the contracts.” *Id.* at 572-73.

17          Despite the Plaintiff’s contentions to the contrary, the Court finds that the Defendants have  
 18 provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that Westinghouse manufactured propulsion turbines for  
 19 United States Naval ships in compliance with detailed Navy specifications which, during the years in  
 20 question, required the use of asbestos. *See* Nov. 23, 2010 Affidavit of James M. Gate (“Gate Aff.”), ¶¶  
 21 5-29, attached to the Declaration of Previn A. Wick as “Exhibit A”. The Navy specified all relevant  
 22 aspects of the design of such turbines, including the choice of materials used in their manufacture. (Gate  
 23 Aff. ¶ 7). Navy officers enforced conformance to those specifications at Westinghouse’s plant, and  
 24 Westinghouse had no ability to deviate from those specifications without Navy approval. (*Id.*) The Navy  
 25 control extended throughout the turbines’ manufacture, testing, and acceptance. (*Id.* ¶¶ 16-29). Thus,  
 26 Westinghouse’s Navy turbines were not “off-the-shelf” products; Westinghouse custom-designed them  
 27 to meet exacting Navy specifications, and the Navy accepted them as complying with those specifica-  
 28 tions only after thorough testing. (*Id.* ¶¶ 13,19-20 & 24-29). This level of control applied equally to

warnings, as whether certain equipment used aboard Naval vessels should have warnings, and the content and format of those warnings was determined solely by the Navy. *See* Nov. 26, 2010 Affidavit of Roger B. Home, Jr. RADM USN (Ret.) ("Horne Aff.") at ¶¶ 1, 16-18, 20-22, and 34, attached to the Declaration of Previn A. Wick as "Exhibit B" (stating that Westinghouse could not supply any warnings that the Navy did not specifically authorize or approve because such warnings were subject to detailed Navy design specifications ("MilSpecs") and were closely inspected by Navy officers who rejected any equipment that did not fully comply with its MilSpecs).

Under similar circumstances, other courts have held that there was indeed a direct and detailed control over military contractors. In another asbestos action in the Central District of California, the court reviewed similar declarations and concluded that the declaration "raised 'the inference that [defendant] did not provide a warning concerning the dangers of asbestos because the Navy did not permit any such warning.' " *Oberstar*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14023, at \* 12 (quoting *Nesbiet v. General Elec. Co.*, 399 F. Supp.2d 205, 208 (S.D.N.Y. 2005)).

Based upon the foregoing, the Court finds that the Gate and Horne declarations are sufficient to meet Defendants burden of demonstrating direct and detailed control. To demand more evidence than these declarations would "frustrate the purpose of section 1442(a)(1)." *Ballenger v. AGCO Corp.*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47042, at \*10-11 (C.D. Cal. June 22, 2007). Therefore, Westinghouse meets its burden of showing direct and detailed control by the Navy and a lack of discretion on Westinghouse's part to place asbestos warnings on the products that they delivered to the Navy.

### **C. There Is a Causal Nexus**

Next, Defendants must show that there is a causal nexus between Westinghouse's acts under color of federal office and Plaintiffs' claims. The Plaintiff argues that Defendants have failed to establish a causal nexus between what the Navy allegedly instructed Westinghouse to do and the Plaintiffs' claims for failure to warn against asbestos exposure and design defects under state law product liability theories. However, as explained above, Westinghouse has provided sufficient evidence to show that it acted under the direct and detailed control of the Navy, and that the Navy prohibited Westinghouse from placing any unauthorized asbestos warnings on its products.. Based upon the foregoing, the Court finds

1 that the Defendants have demonstrated a sufficient causal nexus exists between Westinghouse's actions  
 2 pursuant to the Navy's control and Plaintiffs' claims.

3       ***D. Defendants Raise a Colorable Federal Defense to the Plaintiff's Claims***

4       Defendants must show that they have a colorable federal defense. *See Mesa*, 489 U.S. at 128;  
 5 *Fung*, 816 F. Supp. at 573. Pursuant to the *Durham* policy favoring removal for federal officers, a  
 6 defendant does not need to show a valid or likely successful federal defense, but merely a colorable one.  
 7 *Id.; Durham*, 445 F.3d at 1252. Recognizing that "one of the most important reasons for removal is to  
 8 have the validity of the defense of official immunity tried in a federal court," the Supreme Court rejected  
 9 a "narrow, grudging interpretation" of § 1442(a)(1), rejecting the notion that the officer must virtually  
 10 "win his case before he can have it removed." *Jefferson County v. Acker*, 527 U.S. 423, 431, 119 S.Ct.  
 11 2069, 144 L. Ed.2d 408 (1999) (quoting *Willingham v. Morgan*, 395 U.S. 402, 407, 89 S.Ct. 1813, 23  
 12 L.Ed.2d 396 (1969)).

13       In this case, the Defendants invoke the military contractor defense, which shields military  
 14 contractors from state tort law liability for defects in military equipment supplied to the United States  
 15 when: "(1) the United States approved reasonably precise specifications; (2) the equipment conformed  
 16 to those specifications; and (3) the supplier warned the United States about the dangers in the use of the  
 17 equipment that were known to the supplier but not to the United States." *Boyle v. United Tech. Corp.*,  
 18 487 U.S. 500, 512, 108 S.Ct. 2510, 101 L.Ed.2d 442 (1988). Because the military contractor defense is  
 19 an affirmative defense, Defendants bear the burden of establishing it. *See Snell v. Bell Helicopter*  
 20 *Textron, Inc.*, 107 F.3d 744, 746 (9th Cir.1997).

21       The Ninth Circuit held that the military contractor defense exists because:

22           the military makes highly complex and sensitive decisions regarding the  
 23 development of new equipment for military usage. Allowing the contrac-  
 24 tors who are hired to manufacture that equipment to be sued for the  
 25 injuries caused by it would impinge unduly on the military's decision  
 26 making process.

27       *Id.* at 811. However:

28           [t]hese same concerns do not exist in respect to products readily available  
 29 on the commercial market. The fact that the military may order such  
 30 products does not make them "military equipment." The products have not  
 31 been developed on the basis of involved judgements made by the military  
 32 but in response to the broader needs and desires of end-users in the private  
 33 sector.

1     *Id.* Therefore, “[w]here the goods ordered by the military are those readily available, in substantially  
 2 similar form, to commercial users, the military contractor defense does not apply.” *Id.* Based on the  
 3 record before it, the court in *Snell* found that the asbestos insulation sold to the military did not  
 4 constitute “military equipment” because the insulation was sold on the ordinary commercial market. *Id.*  
 5 at 812.

6                 In the instant case, Westinghouse manufactured propulsion turbines for the Navy, in compliance  
 7 with detailed Navy specifications which, during the years in question, required the use of asbestos. *See*  
 8 Nov. 23, 2010 Affidavit of James M. Gate (“Gate Aff.”), pages 5-29, attached to the Declaration of  
 9 Previn A. Wick as “Exhibit A”. The Navy specified all relevant aspects of the design of such turbines,  
 10 including the choice of materials used in their manufacture. (Gate Aff. ¶ 7). Navy officers enforced  
 11 conformance to those specifications at Westinghouse’s plant, and Westinghouse had no ability to deviate  
 12 from those specifications without Navy approval. (*Id.* ¶¶ 16-29). Thus, Westinghouse’s turbines were not  
 13 “off-the-shelf” products. Westinghouse custom-designed them to meet precise Navy specifications, and  
 14 the Navy accepted them as complying with those specifications only after thorough testing. (*Id.* ¶¶  
 15 13,19-20, and 24-29).

16                 The Court finds the Plaintiff reliance on *In re Hawaii Federal Asbestos Cases*, for the argument  
 17 that Defendants are precluded from relying on military contractor defense misplaced.<sup>2</sup> *See* Plaintiff’s  
 18 Reply, Doc. No. 27, at 11-12. While the Defendants have not necessarily established a valid federal  
 19 defense, they need not prove so much at this preliminary stage of the proceedings. “Again, to establish  
 20 the propriety of their removal, defendants must only show a ‘colorable’ federal defense, not a winning  
 21 one.” *Oberstar*, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14023, at \*13. In sum, the Defendants have shown that  
 22 Westinghouse was a person that acted under the direction of a federal officer, there is a causal nexus  
 23 between its actions and Plaintiffs’ claims, and it can assert a colorable federal defense. Therefore, federal  
 24 officer jurisdiction is proper under § 1442(a)(1).

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26                 <sup>2</sup> *In re Hawaii Federal Asbestos Cases*, 960 F.2d 806 (9th Cir. 1992). The *In re Hawaii* case was  
 27 an appeal of a jury verdict, which involved the denial of the Defendants’ asserted military contractor  
 28 defense.

### Conclusion

For the reasons set forth above, the Plaintiff's motion to remand, [Doc. No. 15], is hereby DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: May 3, 2012

Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia  
U.S. District Judge